

# THE EXAMINER.

"PROVE ALL THINGS; HOLD FAST THAT WHICH IS GOOD."

VOLUME 1.

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## THE EXAMINER.

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## PAUL SEYMOUR.

Editor.

Notes on the Ordinance of 1787.

In the History of the Ordinance of 1787, published in the National Intelligencer on the 6th of the present month, there are several errors, which, before they become fixed facts, should be corrected. These are the materials for the correction of the same.

On the 1st of March, 1784, a committee, consisting of Mr. Jefferson, of Virginia, Mr. Chase, of Maryland, and Mr. Howard, of Rhode Island, submitted to Congress the following plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory:

The committee appointed to prepare a plan for the temporary government of the Western Territory have agreed to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the territory ceded or to be ceded by individual States to the United States, whether the same shall have been purchased of the Indians and offered for sale by the said States, shall be formed into additional States, located in the following manner, as nearly as such cessions will admit; that is to say, northward and southward by parallels of latitude, so that each State shall comprehend, from south to north, two degrees of latitude, beginning from the completion of thirty degrees north of the equator; but any territory northward of the forty-seventh degree of latitude, which shall be included in any State, shall be included in the State next below.

And, eastward and westward, they shall be bounded by the Mississippi by that river on one side, and the meridian of the lowest point of the mouth of the Ohio on the other; and those adjoined to the Ohio and Pennsylvania, shall be one State.

That the settlers within the territory so to be purchased and offered for sale, either on their own purchase, or by the Government, shall have the same rights and privileges as the settlers in any other territory of the United States, and shall be subject to the same laws and regulations as the settlers in any other territory of the United States.

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without the clause prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude after the year 1800. On the question to agree to the report, after the prohibitory clause was struck out, the yeas and nays were required by Mr. Bessford. The vote was:

New Hampshire Mr. Foster, aye.

Massachusetts Mr. Blanchard, aye.

Rhode Island Mr. Partridge, aye.

Connecticut Mr. Ellery, aye.

New York Mr. Sherman, aye.

New Jersey Mr. Wardsworth, aye.

Pennsylvania Mr. Dewitt, aye.

Delaware Mr. Payne, aye.

Maryland Mr. Beatty, aye.

Virginia Mr. Dick, aye.

North Carolina Mr. Mifflin, aye.

South Carolina Mr. Montgomery, aye.

Georgia Mr. Hays, aye.

Thus the report of Mr. Jefferson for the temporary government of the Western Territory, without any restriction whatever as to slavery, received the vote of every State present except South Carolina. It did not "lay on the table of Congress during the three years from 1784 to 1787." During these three years it was the law of the land. It was repealed in 1787.

Nearly a year after the first plan was adopted, the clause originally offered by Mr. Jefferson, as a part of the charter of compact and fundamental constitution between the thirteen original States and the new States to be formed in the Western Territory, prohibiting slavery and involuntary servitude, was again submitted to Congress, omitting the time named—"after the year 1800 of the Christian era."

A motion was made by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Ellery, that the following proposition be committed:

"That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States described in the resolve of Congress of the 23d of April, 1784, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been personally guilty; and that this regulation shall be an article of compact, and remain a fundamental principle of the constitution between the thirteen original States and each of the States described in the said resolve of the 23d of April, 1784."

The motion was, "that the following proposition be committed"—that is, committed to a Committee of the Whole House; it was not "in the nature of an instruction to the Committee on the Western Territory." At that time there was no such committee. It was a separate, independent proposition. The very terms of it show that it was offered as an addition to the resolve of April 23, 1784, with the intention of restoring to that resolve a clause that had originally formed part of it.

Mr. King's motion to commit was agreed to—eight States (New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland) voted in the affirmative, and three States (Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina) in the negative. Neither Delaware nor Georgia was represented.

After the commitment of this proposition it was neither called up in Congress nor noticed by any of the committees who subsequently reported plans for the government of the Western Territory.

The subject was not laid over from this time till September, 1786. It is noticed as being before Congress on the 24th of March, the 10th of May, the 13th of July, and the 21st of August of that year.

On the 24th of March, 1786, a report was made by the grand committee of the House, to whom had been referred a motion of Mr. Monroe upon the subject of the Western Territory.

On the 10th of May, 1786, a report was made by another committee, consisting of Mr. Monroe, of Virginia, Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, Mr. King, of Massachusetts, Mr. Keen, of South Carolina, and Mr. Pinckney, of North Carolina, to whom a motion of Mr. Dane, for considering and reporting the form of a temporary government for the Western Territory was referred. This report, after amendment, was committed on the 13th of July following.

On the 21st of August, 1786, the Secretary of Congress was directed to inform the inhabitants of the Territory of the fact that Congress have under their consideration the plan of a temporary government for the said Territory, and that its adoption will be no longer protracted than the importance of the subject and due regard to their interest may require.

On the 10th of September, 1786, a committee, consisting of Mr. Johnson, of Connecticut, Mr. Pickney, of South Carolina, Mr. Smith, of New York, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry, of Maryland, appointed to prepare a plan of temporary government for such Districts or new States as shall be laid out by the United States upon the principles of the acts of cession from individual States, and admitted into the Confederacy," made a report, which was taken up for consideration on the 29th; and, after some discussion and several motions to amend, the further consideration was postponed.

On the 30th of April, 1787, the same committee (Mr. Johnson, Mr. Pickney, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dane, and Mr. Henry) reported "An Ordinance for the government of the Western Territory." It was read a second time and amended on the 9th of May, when the next day was assigned for the third reading. On the 10th, the order of the day for the third reading was called for by the State of Massachusetts, and was postponed. On the 9th and 10th of May, Massachusetts was represented by Mr. Gorham, Mr. King, and Mr. Dane. The proposition which, on Mr. King's motion, was "committed" on the 10th of March of the preceding year, was not in the ordinance, as reported by the committee, nor was any motion made in the Congress to insert it as an amendment.

The following is a copy of the ordinance as amended and ordered to a third reading:

An Ordinance for the Government of the Western Territory.

It is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, that there shall be appointed, from time to time, a Governor, whose commission shall continue in force for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. There shall be appointed by Congress, from time to time, a Secretary, whose commission

shall continue in force for four years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the General Assembly, and public records of the district, and to forward to the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months to the Secretary of Congress.

There shall also be appointed a court, to consist of three judges, any two of whom shall form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction, whose commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

And, to secure the rights of personal liberty and property to the inhabitants and others, purchasers in the said districts, it is hereby ordained that the inhabitants of such districts shall be entitled to the benefits of the act of habeas corpus and of the trial by jury.

The Governor and judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the districts such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best adapted to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which shall prevail in said district until the organization of the General Assembly, unless disapproved of by Congress; but afterwards, the General Assembly shall have authority to alter, amend, or repeal any law so published, provided, however, that the Assembly shall have no power to create perpetuities.

The Governor for the time being shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, and appoint and commission all officers in the same below the rank of general officers; all officers of that rank shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county and township as he shall find necessary for the preservation of peace and good order, and the execution of the laws. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly; but all magistrates and other civil officers, not herein otherwise directed, shall continue in office until they shall be re-elected, during the continuance of this temporary Government, be appointed by the Governor.

The Governor shall, as soon as may be, proceed to lay out the district into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature, so soon as there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of full age, within a said district. Upon giving due proof thereof to the Governor, he shall receive authority, with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships as aforesaid, to represent them in the General Assembly; provided, that for every five hundred free male inhabitants there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants until the amount of representation be equal to twenty, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person shall be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall be a citizen of one of the original States, and shall likewise hold, in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; provided, also, a freed slave or life estate in any tract of land in said district, to the value of any of the United States, and two years residence, if a foreigner, in addition, shall be necessary to qualify a man as elector for the said representative.

The representatives thus elected shall serve for the term of two years, and, in case of the death of a representative, or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly shall consist of the Governor, a Legislative Council, to consist of five members, to be appointed by the Governor, and a House of Representatives, to consist of one member for every five hundred free male inhabitants, to be elected by the people, to continue in office during pleasure, any three of whom to be a quorum, and a House of Representatives, who shall have a legislative authority complete in all cases for the good government of the said States in Congress assembled, to continue in office until they shall be re-elected, after which the number and proportion of representatives shall be regulated by the Legislature; provided, that no person shall be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall be a citizen of one of the original States, and shall likewise hold, in his own right, in fee simple, two hundred acres of land within the same; provided, also, a freed slave or life estate in any tract of land in said district, to the value of any of the United States, and two years residence, if a foreigner, in addition, shall be necessary to qualify a man as elector for the said representative.

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All bills shall originate indifferently either in the Council or House of Representatives, and, having been passed by a majority in both Houses, shall be referred to the Governor, who, after obtaining which they shall be complete and valid; but no bill or legislative act whatever shall be valid or of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue, and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The said inhabitants or settlers shall be subject to pay a part of the Federal debts, contracted or to be contracted, and to bear a proportional part of the burdens of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall at any time think proper to appoint in such district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity; the Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor, prescribed on the 24th of January, 1785, to the Secretary at War, *mutatis mutandis*.

Whenever any of the said States shall have five hundred free male inhabitants, or more, as ascertained by the census of the United States, to be one-thirtieth part of the citizens of the original States, to be computed from the last enumeration, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States; on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, and shall be entitled to the same representation in Congress as may at that time be competent to such admission.

Read, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, and the same are hereby annulled and repealed.

Such was the ordinance for the government of the Western Territory when it was ordered to a third reading on the 10th of May, 1787. It had then made no further progress in the development of those great principles for which it has since been distinguished as "one of the greatest monuments of civil jurisprudence."

It made no provision for the equal distribution of estates. It said nothing of extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty—nothing of the rights of conscience, knowledge, or education. It did not contain articles of compact, which were to remain unaltered forever, unless by common consent.

We now come to the time when these great principles were first brought forward.

On the 9th of July, 1787, the ordinance was again referred. The committee now consisted of Mr. Carrington, of Virginia, Mr. Dane, of Massachusetts, Mr. R. H. Lee, of Virginia, Mr. Keen, of South Carolina, and Mr. Smith, of New York. Mr. Carrington, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Keen, the new members, were a majority.

This committee did not "merely revise the ordinance," they prepared and reported the great Bill of Rights for the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The question is here presented, why was Mr. Carrington, a new member of the committee, placed at the head of it, to the exclusion of Mr. Dane and Mr. Smith, who had served previously? In the absence of positive evidence, there appears to be but one answer to this question.—The opinion of all the members were known in Congress. In the course of debate new views had been presented, which must have been received with general approbation. A majority of the committee were the advocates of these views, and the member by whom they were presented to the House was selected as the champion of the proceeding in that body. There is nothing improbable or out of the equal course of proceeding in this. Indeed the prompt action of the committee and of the Congress goes very far to confirm it.

On the 11th of July, (two days after the reference,) Mr. Carrington reported the ordinance for the Government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. This ordinance was read a second time on the 12th, (and amended, as stated below;) and on the 13th it was read a third time, and passed by the unanimous vote of the eight States present in the Congress.

On the passage, the yeas and nays (being required by Mr. Yates) were as follows:

New Hampshire (Absent.)

Massachusetts Mr. Mollen, aye.

Rhode Island Mr. Dane, aye.

Connecticut (Absent.)

New York Mr. Smith, aye.

New Jersey Mr. Faring, aye.

Pennsylvania Mr. Tate, aye.

Delaware Mr. Kearney, aye.

Maryland Mr. Mitchell, aye.

Virginia Mr. Grayson, aye.

North Carolina Mr. R. H. Lee, aye.

South Carolina Mr. Carrington, aye.

Georgia Mr. Hays, aye.

It appears, then, that, instead of having "this ordinance under deliberation and revision for three years and six months," in *five days* it was passed through all the forms of legislation—the reference, the action of the committee, the report, the three several readings, the discussion and amendment by Congress, and the final passage.

On the 12th of July, (as above stated,) Mr. Dane offered the following amendment, which was adopted as the sixth of the articles of the compact:

Article the Sixth. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is claimed in any of the original States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid.

This had, in part, been presented by Mr. Jefferson in 1784, and again by Mr. King in 1785. The assertion that this clause "as it now exists in the ordinance," was "proposed and carried by Mr. King, when neither Jefferson nor Dane was present," is singularly incorrect. In the proposition submitted by Mr. King in 1785, (which was never afterwards called up in Congress,) there was no provision for reclaiming fugitives; and without such a provision it could not have been carried at all; besides, the clause "as it now exists in the ordinance," was "proposed by Mr. Dane on the 12th of July, 1787, and carried by the unanimous vote of Congress when Mr. King was not present."

Mr. King was a member of the Convention for framing the Federal Constitution. He was present and voted in the Convention on the 12th of July, 1787. The whole of that day was occupied in settling the proportion of representation and direct taxation, which was then determined as it now stands in the Constitution, viz. by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians, not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons.

The Congress and the Convention were both in session at the same time in Philadelphia. There was of course free intercourse and interchange of opinion between the members of the two bodies. To this may be attributed the adoption on the same day of the clause in the ordinance and the clause in the Constitution.

The accompanying copy of the ordinance shows the amendments made in Congress on the 12th of July to Mr. Carrington's report of the 11th. All that was struck out is printed in *italics*; what was inserted is in small capitals.

The reader on comparing this with the plans previously reported by Mr. Jefferson and by Mr. Johnson, will see that most of the principles on which "its wisdom and fine tests" were first presented by Mr. Carrington.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1847.

## Selections for Newspapers.

Most persons think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error! It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is, not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is indeed "no easy task." If every person who reads a newspaper, could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently it is the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing.

Every paper is dryer than a contribution box; and yet something must be had—his paper must have something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he does is the easiest part of his labor. A paper when completed should be one that the editor would be willing to read to his wife, his mother, his sister, or his daughter; and if he do that, if he get such a paper, he will find his labor a most difficult one. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his especial benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped, it is good for nothing. Some people look over the deaths and marriages, and actually complain of the editor, if but few people in the vicinity have been so unfortunate as to die, or so fortunate as to get married the previous week. An editor should have such things in his paper whether they occur or not. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have just so many different tastes he has to consult. One wants stories and poetry; another abhors all that. The politician wants nothing but politics. One must have something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and a next door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something spicy comes out and the editor is a blackguard. Next comes something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet, to ninety-nine out of a hundred, these things never occur. They never reflect that what does not please them, may please the next man, but they insist that if the paper does not suit them, it is good for nothing.

## Effect of Pavements upon Health.

The causes of disease, which are being investigated so extensively at the present time, are sometimes traced to the most remote origin. It would enter the minds of few that pavements, which are constructed merely for the convenience of transit in crowded cities, are preventives to ill health; but such has recently been proved.

The corporation of Liverpool having recently paved the courts and alleys of that town, it has been observed that the health of the people residing in them has wonderfully improved, and that deaths were less frequent.

This led to further inquiry, and attention was directed to six of the worst courts in Liverpool. Of them Mr. Carr, of the southern dispensary, remarks that they were formerly so notoriously unhealthy that the medical attendant was hardly ever out of them, and when any epidemics visited the town these places exhibited their results in perfection; the surface being in a most disgusting state, covered to some depth with putrid mud, so that the inhabitants were compelled to place large stones at intervals to enable them to reach their houses by stepping from one to another. It is also stated by Mr. Samuel Holme that in Freemasons' row he found about two years ago a court of houses, the floors of which were below the public street, and the area of the whole court was a floating mass of putrid animal and vegetable matter, so dreadfully offensive that he was obliged to make a precipitate retreat; yet the whole of the houses were inhabited. Since these sinks of insuburability have been paved the change in the health of the inhabitants has been more remarkable than what may have been anticipated. In one place, (Bridport court,) which contains eighteen houses, the cases of sickness were eighteen before to four after the flags were laid down. In another alley (Oak court) the proportion is five cases now to twenty-eight in former years; and, so far as observation has been extended, which it has been to fifty-seven of the houses, the fronts of which have been paved, to eighty-five cases of sickness which occurred before paving, only sixteen have taken place since.

The obvious effects of smothering caseways, by means of flags or other paving materials, is to do away with such inequalities as form receptacles for the stagnant water left by rain, and the offals of food which the poor are apt to strew the fronts of their residences. The malarial taint produced is productive of agues and other painful and fatal diseases. It is therefore the duty of all official persons who have the charge of these matters in towns, not only to see that their streets are well paved for the convenience of pedestrians, but for the health of the public.—*Chambers' Edinburgh Journal.*

## He has Enemies.

We never hear the remark made of a man "that he has enemies," without feeling desirous of his acquaintance. We are sure to find him in many respects a sterling character. A man who plops along in the same track of his forefathers—who never looks away from the traces of expediency, and who thinks and writes with the same pen, and from the same mould that his grandfather used, is always an enemy. But he who thinks for himself, is something of a genius, and his talents of a high order, is sure to find enemies at every corner.

A faithful paragraph that he has written, daring voice that he has denounced, or sense even of his superiority over himself, will bring many to say severe things of him and bring his good name in contempt. When lived the energetic, active, talented man, who had no enemies. Even perfection itself in the life of Christ was ridiculed, spoken against, abused, spit upon and cast away!

A man who has enemies need not relax his efforts, nor presume that he is the worst person that ever lived. If he is upright in his dealings and benevolent in his disposition, obliging and accommodating to all classes, he must have the approbation of a good conscience, and his sleep will be refreshing.

We would not give a farthing for the man who has no enemies—who panders to the depraved appetite of the bad, and pretends to uncommon sanctity among the religious—who never denounces sin for fear of a frown, or expresses himself as a friend to virtue lest he be ridiculed. No—give to the faithful individual who sustains the right at fearful odds, and speaks out boldly when vice comes in like a flood. Such a man is honored and approved by Heaven, and we will always extend to him the right hand of fellowship.—*Phila. Saturday Courier.*

## Notes for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, were, according to his memoirs, thrown together as general maxims in the journey of life:

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such; however absurd they may appear to be.

Never to show levity when the people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Nor on any occasion to retaliate.

Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Not to dispute with a man more than 70 years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest, so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself, and those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude my advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanity or their vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct (the note my failings).

On all occasions to have in prospect and end of life and a future state.

Sensibility is like the stars; they can lead only when the sky is clear. Reason is the magnetic needle which guides the ship when the stars are wrapt in darkness.

It betrays a greater soul to answer a satire with patience, than with







For the Examiner.

For the Examiner.

**Alcohol Intoxication.—No. 2.**

The Natchez Courier of the 24th ult. says

[illegible]

Pittsburgh, attracts much attention. It is an-

[illegible]

ing of a dissolution of the Union has

[illegible]

came pretty near suffering a famine last

[illegible]

the royal Mail Steamer Hibernia, arrived

[illegible]ALL THE BENEVOLENT WIL-  
 LINGNESS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.[illegible]



# LITERARY EXAMINER.

The Tiller of the Soul.

BY DAVID L. BOATH.

A hardy, sunburnt man is he,  
A hardy, sunburnt man is he,  
No sturdier man you'll ever see,  
Though all the world you see,  
In summer's heat, in winter's cold,  
You'll find him at his post—  
Oh, far above the knights of old,  
Is the Tiller of the Soul!

No weighty bars scarce his door,  
No ditch is dug around;  
His walls no cannon bullets pierce,  
No deed lies on his ground.  
A peaceful laborer is he,  
Unknown in Earth's turmoil—  
From many a cruel sorrow free,  
Is the Tiller of the Soul!

His tracks are seen on every side,  
His hands are filled with grain;  
Though others had no fortune's tide,  
He labors on his own domain.  
The land gives up its rich increase,  
The sweet reward of toil;  
And blest with happiness and peace,  
Is the Tiller of the Soul!

He trudges out at break of day,  
And takes his way along;  
He is as the lark the yielding clay,  
He sings a joyful song.  
He is not all of happy light,  
Bound in misfortune's coil;  
The smile is bright, the heart is light,  
Of the Tiller of the Soul!

And when the orb of day has crown'd  
With gold the Western sky,  
Before his dwelling he is found,  
With cheerful face and eye.  
With little laughing duplicates,  
Careless will not spoil;  
Oh, joy at every side awaits  
The Tiller of the Soul!

A hardy, sunburnt man is he,  
A hardy, sunburnt man is he,  
But who can boast a hand so free,  
As he, the Tiller, can?  
Nor summer's heat, nor winter's cold,  
The power has him to foil—  
Oh, far above the knights of old,  
Is the Tiller of the Soul!

## Gentle Words.

A young rose in summer time  
Is beautiful in bloom;  
And glorious the many stars  
That glimmer on the moon.  
But gentle words and loving hearts  
Are better than the fairest flowers,  
Or stars that ever show.

The sun may warm the grass to life,  
The dew drop bright and watch the light  
Of autumn's opening hour;  
But words that breathe of tenderness,  
And smiles that warm the heart,  
Are warmer than the summer time,  
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,  
With all its subtle art,  
And gold and gems are not the things  
To satisfy the heart;  
But, oh, if those who cluster round  
The altar and the cross,  
Have gentle words and loving smiles,  
How beautiful is earth!

## The Fratricide.

Long ago, when the Turks were still in quiet possession of the country, he lived in this village with his father and his only sister. The old man was very aged; and to the inquisitive learned which the Greeks seem at all times to have felt towards their bitter enemies added all the rancor which a long life of compulsive submission to an abhorred yoke and to continued insult could not fail to produce. His son shared these feelings with all the strength of a fierce proud spirit; not so his daughter, the gentle gazed-eyed Daphne. Doubtless, like at true Greek, she deplored her country's slavery, but her Helenic blood boiled within her when her father had to crouch before a detested "vassal," or see his life shrink trembling from some frowny Moslem's gaze; but the eyes of the young Achmet, the only son of the village Agia, were very mild and gentle; they never turned on her but with a gaze both soft and kind—his voice at least was soft and low, and that voice had told her that he loved her better than any thing on earth; and Daphne, though she knew that to love him was to love persecution and misery and death perhaps, yet learned to feel for him so deep and passionate a tenderness, that country, father, friends, and home, all lost their hold on her young heart, and left him reigning there alone.

Not less profound was the attachment felt for her by the young Moslem; but carefully, in trembling did he conceal it from all eyes, knowing too well that the disclosure would probably result in his total destruction—for Daphne had but to look at that vindictive old man, and stern, unyielding brother, to feel sure they never would allow their blood to flow unmixed in the veins of one allied to their country's foe.

The young lovers succeeded, however, in keeping their attachment secret, till they found means to bring matters to a crisis. Some suspicious had, it appears, long rankled in the mind of the son; but the father himself had never dreamt that a few soft whispered words had made his child already a renegade to her country; till one fatal morning, when he called for her as usual, to bring him his pipe when he rose, and for the first time was unanswered. When this seemingly trifling circumstance occurred, her brother, who was seated beside him, started up as though moved by some strong impulse, and flew into the inner room, where she ought to have been, but he found that she was not there. It required but a moment to complete his search, still ineffectual, round the little garden and vineyard, whose limits she had never dared to pass before; and he then returned to his father's presence to announce her disappearance with so perfect a conviction of the truth that his furious rage knew no bounds. He scrupled not to communicate his fears to the father, and the bitter tidings were as the falling of a thunderbolt to the wretched old man, with a cry of rage and horror he bid his son go forth to seek her, and tear her living or dead from their destined enemy. The infuriated man required no second bidding; he dashed from the house, mounted his horse, and was soon careering through the village seeking the smallest indication of the route the fugitives had taken. This for some time seemed a vain attempt. Achmet Agia was known to be absent, but none could tell whether he had gone; at length a sufficient clue was given him by an old woman, who had passed the night on the plain, gathering herbs by moonlight, the necessary ingredient of some infallible remedy. She said that she had been greatly terrified by a vision which had passed her—she had first seen a whirlwind of dust approaching, and as she knew, according to a popular superstition in Greece, that each one of these eddies, which the wind sometimes raises in fantastic circles along the road, contains a demon, who wreathes himself in them that he may dance therein unseen, she crouched behind a bush, and made the sign of the cross incessantly, whilst a huge black horse, bearing a double burden, flew past her at a furious pace. The outraged brother only paused to ask in which direction they had gone, and when she had pointed to the road which led to Marathon, he vanished from her sight, all faster than the ghostly horseman of the night before.

When he reached the village of Marathon it was already late in the evening; but he had no difficulty in ascertaining that Achmet Agia had arrived that day, and had retired within a Turkish tower belonging to his father, which stood in an isolated position at some little distance. Thither he instantly repaired. It was surrounded by a high wall, but this the Greek, young and active, scaled in a moment, and dropped lightly and noiselessly within the garden which it enclosed. The first sight that met his eyes was his sister, who, in her fancied security, had come to enjoy the cool evening air, beneath the shade of the mulberry-trees, and was standing alone, evidently waiting for some companion. There was one near her, however, whom she dreamt not of; he brother silently approached her, and as he did so, he unloosing the carbine that was strapped ready-loaded on his shoulder. At the sound of his footsteps close to her, Daphne started, and looked round to meet his fierce eyes, fixed on her with stern and resolute gaze, that in one terrible look she read and knew her doom. The extremity of terror had generally the effect of paralysing the faculties altogether; and this was the case with poor Daphne. She stood as though transfixed, her great eyes riveted on her brother, and mechanically following his every movement with a sort of dreadful fascination. Vainly would she have striven to use her powerless limbs in flight; her bloodless lips refused even to utter a cry, and some invisible power seemed to hold her there before him, who now deemed himself but the instrument of her country's revenge. Calmly, not a muscle of his stern countenance moving, not a moment's dimness moistening his angry eye, he raised the musket to his shoulder, and fired! A few steps only separated those children of the same parent, and the shot could not fail; the ball went straight to her heart, and with one single groan—but not a groan that was never forgotten by him who heard it—Daphne fell lifeless to the ground.

He did not wait to look on her; rushing from the spot, he once more leapt the wall, mounted his horse, and fled, as men fly who bear with them the knowledge of a deed like this. He rested not till he reached home, and stood once more by his father's side. Unconsciously to himself, he seemed to have longed for the old man's commendation of this atrocious act, as a relief to the sharp sting which, in spite of every effort, pierced him now. He knew not but nature when he cherished such a hope, it is true he had but done the old man's bidding; but he went forth at the command of the patriot; he returned to tell the father he had slain his child! dreadful, therefore, was indeed the punishment of the fratricide, for the father cursed him with all the energy of his despair, and then turned away to weep and lament, and refuse all food, until he dropped and died; and thus was the miserable man left alone with so heavy a remorse; and it has been to him as the avenger of blood. It has tracked his steps and haunted his pillow, and dried up the sources of joy and hope within him, till he seems to be daily growing into the image of the phantom that pursues him.—*Wayfaring Sketches among the Greeks and Turks.*

THEIR ADAMANT LIFE IN THE WILDS OF SOUTH AMERICA.—Our canoe was again launched into the river, and being well rested, we urged it at a rapid rate up the river, which, occasionally from a very narrow, would widen out and form a small lake of very picturesque appearance, fringed along the bank with the most luxuriant timber and brushwood. The barking and howling of the wild animals was incessant, though not unpleasant to our ear. It was the natural music of the undisturbed solitude, and we liked it. The only disagreeable feature in the wild landscape ground was the crawling upon and along the banks of the disgusting alligator, covered with mud out of the river. They were hideous-looking creatures to look upon, yet gave us no concern. They quickly got out of our way as we approached anywhere near them. In fact, they were quite timid, and everywhere in this province, though they would take advantage of a man lying asleep or in a state of inactivity, and drag him into the water, yet they seldom or never attack even a boy when he is in motion. The trees on the margin of the water were literally alive with parrots and monkeys. Kingfishers and vultures were occasionally seen perched on naked branches that here and there overhung the water. As we proceeded several miles up, and were moving in a more open space, where the view extended, the high mountains in the interior occasionally showed themselves, the thick brushwood began to disappear from the banks, long grass and flags supplied its place, and the forest became again more open, with extensive fields of rich grass. High and peaked rocks of strange appearance towered over the foliage, and looked like spires, or some kind of artificial erection. The banks of the river were now either sand or gravel; the water shallow and clear; and as we passed along the fish were jumping about gaily in the endeavour to catch the large flies and winged insects that buzzed along its surface.—*Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.*

## A Summer Night in Greece.

It is indeed a wonderful thing, a summer's night in Greece, or rather the space between the setting and rising of the sun; for it cannot be called night where there is no darkness, no chilling dews, no sleep. People sleep during the hot languid hours of the day, and they are thankful to wake, that they may revive under the delicious influence of the faint night-breezes, so mild, so soft, that they seem to be but the gentle breathing of the earth in its slumber; they cannot call it night, but yet it is not day, though the whole heavens are glowing with the intense brightness of the great stars, hanging so motionless in the unobscured depths of dark unclouded blue, and the very air is filled with light from innumerable meteors shooting to and fro. It is not day, for there is a solemn, a profound repose, which day could never know; the very spirit of rest seems to go forth over the earth, hushing not only winds and waves, but causing every leaf on the sombre olive-trees or green myrtle-bushes to lie still, as though spell-bound; and the starlight, radiant as it is, has a softness which tempers all as the wide-spreading landscape, that might be harsh or abrupt in a more glaring light.—Wherever it may be seen, a calm summer's night is assuredly one of the most beautiful things in nature; but there is something peculiar in the influence it has on the mind in Greece, which I have nowhere else experienced; there is such purity in the sky, the air, the light, such a holy tranquility on all around, that the strife of human passion suddenly stilled, the fire of human passion quenched, and the most perturbed of spirits could not fail to partake somewhat of so inimitable a rest.—*Wayfaring Sketches among the Greeks and Turks.*

## An Incident on Morrow's Passage to Spain.

"I was on the forecastle, discounting with two of the sailors; one of them, who had just left his hammock, said, 'I have had a strange dream, which I do not much like, for,' continued he, pointing up to the mast, 'I dreamt that I fell into the sea from the cross-trees.' He was bound to say this by several of the crew besides himself. A moment after, the captain of the vessel perceiving that the squall was increasing, ordered the topsails to be taken in, whereupon this man with several others instantly ran aloft; the yard was in the act of being hauled down, when a sudden gust of wind whirled it round with violence, and a man was struck down from the cross-trees into the sea, which was working like yeast below. In a few moments he emerged; I saw his head on the crest of a billow, and instantly recognised in the unfortunate man the sailor who a few moments before had related his dream. 'I shall never forget the look of agony he cast whilst the steamer hurried past him.' The alarm was given, and everything was in confusion; it was two minutes at least before the vessel was stopped, by which time the man was a considerable way astern; I still, however, kept my eye upon him, and could see that he was struggling gallantly with the waves. A boat was at length lowered, but the rider was unfortunately not at hand, and only two others could be procured, with which the men could make but little progress in so rough a sea. They did their best, however, and had arrived within ten yards of the man, who still struggled for his life, when I lost sight of him, and the men on their return said that they saw him below the water, at glimpse, sinking deeper, and deeper, his arms stretched out and his body apparently stiff, but that they found it impossible to save him; presently after, the sea, as if satisfied with the prey which it had acquired, became comparatively calm. The poor fellow who perished in this singular manner was a fine young man of twenty-seven, the only son of a widowed mother; he was the best sailor on board, and was beloved by all who were acquainted with him."

## Masthead's advice to his Son.

From Masthead's advice to his son going home from school, we select the following item, which contains more sound sense, and a deeper perception of human nature than is dreamt of in every one's philosophy:—  
"The World.—Do not begin to quarrel with the world too soon; for bad as it may be, it is the best we have in life—here. If railing would have made it better, it would have been reformed long ago—but this is not to be hoped for at present, the best way to slide through it is as contentedly and innocently as we may. The worst fault it has is want of charity, and calling knaves for fools at every turn will not cure this ailment. Consider as a matter of vanity that if there were not so many knaves and fools as we find, the wise and honest would not be those rare and shining characters that they are allowed to be;—and as a matter of philosophy,) that if the world be really incorrigible in this respect, it is a reflection to make one sad and not angry. We may laugh or weep at the madness of mankind, but have no right to vilify them, for our own sake or theirs. Misanthropy is not the disgust of the mind at human nature; but with itself; for it lays its own exaggerated vices and faults before the doors of others! Do not, however, mistake what I have here said. I would not have you when you grow up, adopt the low and solid fashion of palliating existing abuses of putting the best face upon the worst things. I only mean that indiscriminate unqualified praise can do little good, and those who indulge in the most revolting speculations of human nature, do not themselves always set faint examples, or strive to prevent its lower degradation."

## The Royal Widow.

There has been some little amendment of late in the health of the Duchess of Orleans, and the joy to which the event has given rise has been some compensation to the royal circle for all the tribulations and vexations from without. It is said that she has at length found a new interest in life to divert her mind from the morbid contemplation of the sorrow which has been sapping her very existence. She has undertaken a work suited to the gravity of her intellect, and well calculated to employ the fruits of the study and meditation to which she has devoted herself for the last five years. It is a history of the Philosophy of the Middle Ages, and those who have been admitted to her intimacy speak in the highest terms of the deep research and powerful thinking displayed in its execution. It is in occupations of this nature, diversified by the superintendence of the education of her children, that the royal widow passes the whole of her days, seeming not to have moved with time in her progress, since the hour which bereft her of hope and happiness felt like a thunderbolt, and crushed her as if to rise no more. Her favorite abode is at the Tuilleries, and from which she rarely saves to pay her evening visit to the Queen, in an exact counter-part of the one allotted to her use at the country palace of Lavigny, where she passed her happy childhood, and when she first received the intimation that the choice of the Prince Royal of France had fallen upon her. The small organ placed beneath the magnificent portrait of the late Duke, by Ingres, is the very one upon which he was playing a symphony by Sebastian Bach when her brother entered with joyous countenance to announce the news. Sometimes at twilight the promenaders in the garden can hear the sounds of that organ and the notes of that very symphony as they come through the open window like harmony from Heaven. To those who know the tale it seems the sad region of the good and brave, the evening prayer for his repose. I have myself seen among the fair listeners many a bright eye dimmed with tears as they strain was concluded. The duchess thought as the organ with a master hand, and is remarkable for the one great excellence of deeming all things worthy of being well done.—*Paris correspondent of the London Atlas.*

CHANNING ON BOOKS.—In the best books great men talk to us, with us, and give us their most precious thoughts. Books are the voices of the distant and the dead. Books are the true levelers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society and the presence of the best and greatest of our race. No matter how poor I am; no matter though the prosperity of my own time will not enter my obscure dwelling. If I learned men and poets will enter and take their abode upon my roof; if Milton will cross my threshold to sing to me of Paradise; and Shakespeare open to me the worlds of imagination, and the workings of the human heart; and Franklin enrich me with his practical wisdom, I shall not pine for want of intellectual companionship, and I may become a cultivated man, though excluded from what is called the best society in the place where I live.

## The Judgment of Cupid.

BY T. MOORE.

Belwist Janella's lips and eyes  
There once arose a warm dispute;  
Each claimed of love's the prize,  
And Cupid sat to try the suit.  
The eyes, a pair of richest blue,  
Darted him such a winning look,  
That, spite of all the good he do,  
His judgment they severely shook.  
The rosy lips' delicious part  
Arrested his attention still;  
And if he were before in doubt,  
He then grew ten times more perplex'd.

The eyes, which now about their case  
Began to have no trifling fears,  
Look'd timidly in Cupid's face,  
And burst into a flood of tears.  
Their sorrow quite the god beguiled,  
And eyes had won the contest then,  
But the sweet lips so fondly smiled,  
That Cupid paused to doubt again;

And, deeming 'twere of little use  
The contest longer to discern,  
When each could still new charms produce,  
He wisely gave his sentence thus:  
"Whoe'er does homage to the eyes,  
The lips shall pay his rich reward;  
Whoever dares the lips despise,  
His eyes the eyes shall regard."

"Go, then, in friendship still combine,  
And cease to quarrel till you meet  
With eyes that more securely shine,  
(Or lips whose nectar is more sweet."  
Thus did the god his judgment speak,  
And bound them in eternal ties,  
For well he knew 'twere vain to seek  
For sweeter lips or brighter eyes."

## From the Drawing Room Magazine.

The Mother's Watching.  
Our little one is sleeping, love,  
The light is on his brow;  
His life is in the keeping, love,  
Of spirit children now.  
Our little one is dreaming, love,  
His face is full of joy;  
A hand is on his forehead, love,  
Around that sleeping boy.

Our little one is waking, love,  
Each eye has its own beam;  
Like roses with the breaking, love,  
Of light among the leaves.  
Our little one is smiling, love,  
His hands are on his brow,  
From sleep his dreams beguiling, love,  
Come! look upon him now.

## Powers' Mission.

BY ORVILLE DEWEY.

I cannot easily express the pleasure I have had, in looking at these statues. I should be almost afraid to say how they impress me in comparison with other works of art. The most powerful, certainly, of all the statues in the world is the Apollo di Belvedere. That is grandeur. If we descend a step lower and seek for beauty, I confess that I have nowhere felt it, as in these works of Powers; in his Eve, that is to say, and in the "Greek Slave." I do not mean the beauty of mere form, of the moulding of limbs and muscles. In this respect it is very likely that the Venus de' Medici is superior to the Eve and the Greek Girl. But I mean that complex character of beauty, which embraces with muscular form, the moral sentiment of a work. And looking at this last trait, I fearlessly say any one to look at the Venus and at the Greek Girl, and then to tell me where the highest intellectual and moral beauty is found. There cannot be a moment's doubt. There is no sentiment in the Venus, but modesty. She is not in a situation to express any sentiment, or any other sentiment. She has neither done anything nor is going to do anything nor is she in a situation to awaken any moral emotion. There she stands, and says, if she says anything: "I am all beautiful, and I shrink a little from the exposure of my charms." Well she may. There ought to be some reason for exposing beauty; but fidelity to history as in the Eve, or helplessness constraint as in the Greek Girl, now, according to the true laws of art, can that be right in a statue, which would be wrong, improper, disgusting in real life? I am so bold as to doubt it! Art proposes the representation of something that exists or may properly and beautifully exist in life. And I doubt whether statues or paintings have any more business to depart from the rule than poetry. And suppose that an Epic poet, for the sake of heightening the charms and attractions of his heroine, should describe her as walking about naked? Could it be so? No; any more do I believe that sculpture without some urgent cause, should take a similar liberty. A draped statue can be beautiful, and can give all the ordinary purposes of a work of art; witness Canova's Hebe, and the Polynice in the Louvre, an ancient work. And I doubt not that ancient art would have given us more examples of this kind, if the moral delicacy had been equal to the genius that inspired it. I trust that Christian refinement, breaking away from the trammels of blind subjection to the antique, will supply the deficiency. But at any rate, the statues of Mr. Powers are entirely free from this objection. She who walked in the bosom of primeval innocence, had never thought of apparel—and not yet been ashamed to find herself devoid of it; and she is clothed with associations which scarcely permit others to think of the possession or want of it. She is represented in this work as standing. Her left hand hangs negligently by her side; her right holds the apple; and upon this, with the head a little inclined, her countenance is fixed; and in this countenance there are beautifully blended, a meditation, a sadness, and an eagerness. When I first saw this statue, or model rather, the last of these expressions was not given. I said to the artist, "I see here two things; she meditates upon the point before her, and she is sad at the thought of erring." He said, "Yes; that is what I would express, but I must add another trait." I feared to have him touch it; but when I next saw the work, that expression of eager desire was added, which doubtless fills up the true ideal of the character.

I do not wish to speak of this work in any general term of commonplace praise. The world will see it, the skillful will judge of it, and I have no doubt about their verdict. Much as I admire this statue, I confess that the Greek Slave interests me more deeply. I have spoken of the want of sentiment in the Venus. The form is beautiful, but the face is confessedly insipid. The Greek Slave is clothed all over with sentiment; sheltered, protected by it from every profane eye. Brocade, cloth of gold, cannot be a more complete protection than the vesture of holiness in which she stands. For what does she stand there? To be sold; to be sold to a Turkish harem! A perilous position to be chosen by an artist of high and virtuous intent! A perilous point for the artist, being a good man, to compass. What is it? The highest point in all art. To make the spiritual reign over the corporeal; to sink form in ideal; in the particular case, to make the appeal to the soul entirely control the appeal to sense; to make the exposure of this beautiful creature fill the base intent for which it is made; to create a loveliness such that it charms every eye, and yet that has no value for the slave-market, that has

no more place there than if it were the loveliness of infancy; nay, that repels, chills, deters the taste that would buy, and how complete is the success! I would fain assemble all the licentiousness in the world around this statue, to be instructed, rebuked, disarmed, converted to purity by it! These stands the Greek Girl in the slave-market, with a charm as winning as the eye ever beheld, and every sympathy of the beholder is enlisted for the preservation of her sanctity; every feeling of the beholder is ready to execrate and curse the wretch that could buy such a creature! There she stands, with a form less voluptuous than the Venus de' Medici, but if possible more beautiful to my eye; manacles clasp her wrists and a chain unites them; her head is turned aside a little; and then her face—I cannot describe it—I can only say that there is the finest imaginable union of intellectual beauty, touching sadness, and in the upper lip, the slightest possible curl, just enough to express mingled disdain and resignation.—The thought of a fate seems to be in her face, and perhaps nothing could better bring to its climax the touching appeal of innocence and helplessness. I will only only add, that Mr. Powers' work seems to me to be characterized by a most remarkable simplicity and chasteness. Nature is his guide, to the very letter. No extravagance, no straining after effect, no exaggeration to make things more beautiful: all is calm, sweet, simple nature.—The chasteness in these statues is strongly contrasted with the usual voluptuousness of the antique, and it is especially illustrated by the air of total unconsciousness in the Eve and the Greek Girl. This is a trait of delicacy, in my opinion, altogether higher than the shrinking attitude and action of most of the antique statues of Venus.—*Union Magazine for October.*

The peasants of Sardinia are in the constant habit of hunting eagles and vultures, both for profit and as an amusement. In the year 1839, three young men (brethren) living near San Giovanni de' Donas Novas, having espied an eagle's nest in the bottom of a precipice, they drew lots to decide which of them should descend to take it away. The danger did not arise so much from the depth of the precipice—upwards of a hundred feet—but the apprehension of the numerous birds of prey that inhabited the cavern. However, the lot fell on one of the brothers, a young man of about two and twenty, of athletic form, and dauntless spirit. He belted a knotted rope round his waist, by which his brothers could raise and lower him at will; and armed with a sharpened infantry sabre, he boldly descended the rock, and reached the nest in safety. It contained four eagles of that peculiar bright plumage called the light Isabella. The difficulty now arose in bearing away the nest. He gave a signal to his brothers, and they began to haul him up, when he was fiercely attacked by two powerful eagles, the parents of the young birds he had captured. The onset was most furious, they darkened the cavern by the flapping of their broad wings, and it was not without much difficulty that he kept them off with his sword; when on a sudden, the rope that suspended him swung round, and on looking up he perceived that he had partly severed it with his sabre. At this fearful sight he was struck with such a sudden terror, that he was unable to urge his companions to hasten to his delivery, although he still kept his fierce antagonists at bay. His brothers continuing to haul him up, while their friendly voices encouraged him, he soon reached the summit of the rock; but although he continued to grasp the eagle's nest, he was speechless, and his hair, which had before been of a jet black color, was now as white as snow.—*Dr. Millington's Mind and Matter.*

In spite of the gorgeous livery assumed by Nature during the month about which we write prospectively, there is always a sad note in the music of its breezes. Its melodies are in a minor key. Winter already casts his shadow before, and summer flees his approach. Love our firesides as we may, we cling instinctively to the careless season when warmth was not to seek. In an ideal life, Summer would reign perpetually. When we muse of brighter worlds; when we try to imagine what will be the condition of the best, who ever thinks of fire? No poet of the ideal ever draws a cheering or exalting image from winter. "Thick-rimmed ice" and regions where "the air burns fire, and cold performs the effect of fire" have been called in to heighten our notion of a place of torment. So we never long for the "frothy Caucasus," even when we are melting under Cancer.

Yet the pleasures of this season are not their few nor slight. "Home-bird happiness" begins with cool weather. The friends whom pursuit of health and fresh air has separated for two or three months, will now meet and exchange greetings with new zest. All is animation and excitement, and the history of summer wanderings and the preparation for winter. It seems like a new lease of life to the happy, refreshed and inspired by the heart-cheering breezes of our lakes and mountains. May they include the poor and needy in their plans for the approaching severe season.

One of the saddening influences of the autumnal change is the prevalence of stormy winds, which remind us of disasters at sea. How many hearts will tremble at the loud blasts of this month bring back the sufferings of last fall, on our wreck-stricken coast! God help the poor mariner, and spare the hearts that watch for his return!—*Union Magazine for October.*

PUNISHMENT OF IDLE HUSBANDS.—The head chief (of New Ireland) often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment he orders the whole population of the village—men, women, and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes, they then form a long double line about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the line amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the lines even once, without having his skin tickled for him, by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong women! As the punishment is not of a fatal kind the whole affair creates unrestricted merriment.—*Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.*

Petrarch.—It is difficult to say, whether the extended reputation which Petrarch enjoyed during the course of a long life, more glorious to himself, or to his age. We have elsewhere mentioned the faults of this celebrated man; that subtlety of intellect which frequently led him to neglect true feeling, and to abandon himself to a false taste; and that vanity which too often induced him to call himself the friend of cruel and contemptible princes, because they flattered him. But, before we part with him, let us once more take a view of those great qualities which rendered him the first man of his age; that ardent love for science, to which he consecrated his life, his powers, and his faculties; and that glorious enthusiasm for all that is high and noble in the poetry, the eloquence, the laws, and the manners of antiquity. This enthusiasm is the mark of a superior mind. To such a mind, the hero becomes greater by being contemplated; while a narrow and sterile intellect reduces the greatest men to its own level, and measures them by its own standard. This enthusiasm was felt by Petrarch, not only for distinguished men, but for every thing that is great in nature, for religion, for philosophy, for patriotism, and for freedom. He was the friend and patron of the unfortunate Rienzi, who, in the fourteenth century, awakened for a moment the ancient spirit and fortunes of Rome. He appreciated the fine arts as well as poetry; and he contributed to make the Romans acquainted with the rich monuments of antiquity, as well as with the glorious works of the Deity, with which the earth abounds; and he believed, that in the woman whom he loved, he saw the messenger of that heaven, which thus revealed to him its beauty. He enabled his contemporaries to estimate the full value of the purity of a passion, so modest and so religious as his own; while to his countrymen, he gave a language worthy of rivaling those of Greece and of Rome, with which, by his means, they had become familiar. Softening and ornamenting his own language by the adoption of proper rules, he suited it to the expression of every feeling, and changed in some degree, its essence. He inspired his age with that enthusiastic love for the beauty, and that veneration for the study of antiquity, which gave it a new character, and which determined that of succeeding times. It was, it may be said, in the name of grateful Europe, that Petrarch, on the 8th of April, 1341, was crowned by the Senator of Rome, in the Capitol; and this triumph, the most glorious which was ever decreed to man, was not disproportioned to the authority which this great poet was destined to maintain over future ages.—*Sismondi, on the Literature of the Italians.*

A Dumb Lover.  
At the time that Francis I. of France was taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, one of his officers, the valiant Bauregard, smitten by the charms of an Italian lady, named Aurelia, of noble family, declared his passion to her. Aurelia, although she was flattered by the declaration, refused his pretensions on account of the levity of the French character, and their national indelicacy. The extreme violence of the chevalier's love urged him to propose to the lady to put his constancy to any proof she might think proper. Aurelia accepted the proposition, and engaged to marry him if he would consent to remain dumb for six months. The chevalier promised, and from that moment never opened his lips. He returned to Paris, among his friends and relations, who lamented the singular infirmity he unfortunately brought with him from the army. Bauregard expressed only by signs, the physicians were sent for; he refused their assistance. The captive King was at length restored to his people; but his joy on his return was diminished by the misfortune of the chevalier, who was honored by the King's particular confidence. Francis sent his best doctors to his favorite, with no effect. The King, who was so far as to employ even the charms, who in his time accepted the physicians, pretended to possess specific for all evils. He even called in those who dealt in charms, but to no purpose. All the court were hopeless of his cure, when a famous fortune-teller presented herself, and wrote to the King that she would undertake the restoration of the chevalier to his speech. Being sent for she was introduced to Bauregard, when she addressed him by the word *speak!*—and speak he did, for Bauregard immediately recognized in the stranger his beloved Aurelia! she who had long witnessed his constancy and devotion, Francis was sensibly affected at the event, and presented them with a rich marriage portion.

Among the symptoms which encourage us to believe that a necessity for the beautiful is beginning to be acknowledged as one branch of our utilitarianism, we notice the introduction of rich stained glass in the windows and skylights of the newly-fitted Brooklyn ferry-boats. "The oldest inhabitant" can remember when little dirty barges, provided with an ample reservoir of water to dilute the skirts of the ladies, and so arranged as to ship a small sea occasionally for the benefit of their shawls, were the only means of transit provided for the "gentle public" between New York and Brooklyn. Then came horse-boats, coarse, clumsy, mean, and lacking the little excitement belonging to the cockle-shells above mentioned. When steamboats made their appearance, they were hailed as a blessing indeed, but no one yet thought of asking for any beauty about them, except the beauty of fitness, and this on the most rigid construction of the term. Year by year some trifling step has been made towards refinement. The unsightly tin lantern was exchanged for clear, bright lamps; the seats were cushioned; smoking prohibited; the floors sometimes attended to. Lately, wider and better seats, with convenient dividing arms, handsome cushions, cleaner floors. And now, within a short time, keeping honorable pace with the awakening love of the beautiful made evident by an increased interest in the fine arts, we have to notice the improvement which called forth our paragraph—and we do it with grateful pleasure. It is a step towards the education of the people.—*Union Magazine for October.*

BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—Alas! how little do we appreciate a mother's tenderness while living. How heedless are we in youth, of all her anxieties and kindness. But when she is dead and gone: when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we find how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes; then it is we think of the mother we have lost.

EDUCATION.—Every man who rises above the common level receives two educations: the first from his instructors; the second, and most personal and important, from himself.—*Gibbon.*

SEEK TO ACQUIRE that virtue in a month, or seek to feel the least inclined.

MAN A WHEEL WITHIN HIMSELF.—He could never content my contemplation than those general pieces of wonder, the flux and reflux of the Sea, the increase of Nile, the conversion of the Needle to North, and have studied to match and parallel those in the more obvious and neglected levels of nature, which without further travel I can do in the Cosmography of myself: we carry with us the wonders we behold without us. There is all Africa, and her prodigies in us; we are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which that studies wisely, learns in a compendium, what others labor at in a divided piece and endless volume.—*Sir Thomas Brown.*

TEACHING HER CHILD TO PRAY.—A mother, once the most sublime and tender, the imagination can conceive. Elevated above earthly things, she seems like one of those guardian angels, the companion of our earthly pilgrimage, through whose ministrations we are inclined to do good and to return to their chaos again.

OUR DAYS become considerable like sums by minute accumulations; where numerous fractions make up but small round numbers.

TWO CLASSES OF LOVERS.—I have found by long experience, that it is no use registering with a man who is in love, the minutiae of his tender passion affects us differently, according to our constitutions. One set of fellows are generally the pleasantest, seldom get beyond the length of flirtation. They are always at a distance, and they do not desire to get through a tolerable catalogue of such men before they are finally brought to land. Such men are quite able to take care of themselves, and require but little attention. You do not hear them quarrel, and they are not trifling with the affections of young women, as if the latter had themselves the slightest reason in playing precisely the same game; but in some cases such conduct is undesired, for they are quite as much in earnest as their neighbors, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character that is usually undertaken in the first passion. They have become, perhaps, more self-reliant, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character that is usually undertaken in the first passion. They have become, perhaps, more self-reliant, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character that is usually undertaken in the first passion. They have become, perhaps, more self-reliant, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character that is usually undertaken in the first passion. They have become, perhaps, more self-reliant, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make them to caution, and to a closer appreciation of character that is usually undertaken in the first passion. They have become, perhaps, more self-reliant, and they are not less susceptible of the same passions as the impulse lasts. The true expression is, that they have survived their first passion, and that their faith is somewhat shaken in the loveliness of the absolute perfection of woman. The great disappointment of life does not make them misanthropes, but it does not make